



LNS

#518 April 21, 1973

Packet #518
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Cover: The Nahr el-Bared refugee camp near Tripoli, Lebanon, in 1952. This photo may be used with the Palestine story on page 2. Other photos can be found on P-2 and P-3, and a map on P-4. CREDIT: UNWRA/LNS

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Photos of Palestinian refugees after the Israeli aggression of 1967...P-2

Photos: funeral march in Beirut for Palestinian guerrilla leaders murdered by Israeli commandos; American owned oil station burns in Beirut, Lebanon;
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Line graphics: Middle East map; French (Debré) draft law cartoon; AMA-collapsed wallet cartoon, who are the real terrorists?
cartoon...P-4

[CORRECTION NOTE: In the last packet (#517), the captions for the photos on the bottom of graphics page P-4 were left out. The photo on the left is of Lon Nol's troops guarding "guerrilla suspects," including an old man and a young boy. Photo on the right is of routed troops of Lon Nol's army.]

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Packet #518
April 21, 1973

160 Chambers Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Phone: (212) 749-1200

Published twice a week except for the last week in the month when it is published once a week.
Subscriptions: \$20 a month, \$240 a year

STAFF COLLECTIVE: Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Cidne Hart, Rozy Melnicoff, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel, Ron Sirak

COMRADES: Nancy Stiefel, Safra Epstein

CORRESPONDENTS: Rosette Coryell--Paris
Schofield Coryell--Paris
Mark Wilson--Montreal
Richard Trench--Belfast
Teddy Franklin--Box 4547
Berkeley, Ca.

CORRECTION: The story on page 4 of packet #517, "Inside Phnom Penh..." was written by Elizabeth Becker, not Decker.

Dear subscribers,

We wouldn't ask if we didn't have to. LNS really needs the money from the April billing. Please try to scrape some together. It's been a tough month for us. Wounded Knee inflated our phone bill, the Feds, States and Cities hit us for taxes, and it just gets harder and harder to make ends meet.

Please help us out.

-- LNS

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GI PROJECT ON OKINAWA REPORTS
MARINE DEPLOYMENT TO CAMBODIA

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Three thousand Marines have been or will be sent to Cambodia from bases in Okinawa, according to an April 18 report from the United Front, a GI project of the National Lawyers Guild in Okinawa.

The following information, provided by Marines stationed on Okinawa and distributed by the National Lawyers Guild's Military Law Office, is corrected to April 20, 1973:

*The 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, left Okinawa on April 5, ostensibly for the Philippines, but went instead to Cambodia from Camp Hansen, Okinawa.

*Motor Transport Battalion 9-1 Marines have seen orders form Cambodia. The first half of the Battalion left Okinawa on April 17, and the second half will leave on April 23 from Camp Schwab, a remote base on the island.

*Amtrak Battalion 9-2, in charge of amphibious tractors, has already left for Cambodia.

*Battalion 1-9 of the 3rd Regiment will be leaving for Cambodia by mid-May and Battalion 3-9 will follow.

*Charlie and Fox Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment left for Cambodia on April 18. Other companies were originally scheduled to leave Camp Schwab April 24, but on April 7 their commanding officer gave them 48 hours leave and told them to be ready to leave for Cambodia as soon as they got back.

According to the Military Law Office in San Francisco, the Battalions that are being shipped to Cambodia are going to points offshore. The fact that these particular battalions specialize in communications and transport indicates that they are going in as "support" for other troops, quite possibly the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam, who will do the ground fighting.

In addition, the USS Blue Ridge, Command ship for the 7th Fleet's Amphibious Assault Force, arrived at White Beach in Okinawa.

Okinawans have told the lawyers' project that Marines on the island said the ship had come to Okinawa for planning sessions. At least two other ships, the Monticello and the Friscoe, accompanied the Blue Ridge.

This information has yet to be confirmed by any other source and it has received very little press coverage. The Military Law office urges people to call the Pentagon to pressure them into releasing the information.

* * *

For more information contact the Military Law Office, National Lawyers Guild, 558 Capp St., San Francisco, CA 94110. (415) 285-4484.

Always be sure to read the inside front cover for corrections on stories appearing in previous packets.

U.S. SPIES SPEND \$6.2 BILLION A YEAR,
ACCORDING TO ESTIMATE BY U.S. SENATOR

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- One of the most carefully guarded secrets of the American government is the size and budget of the U.S. intelligence apparatus. Senator William Proxmire, a Democrat who crusades against Pentagon "inefficiency," recently made public cost and staff estimates in a speech to the U.S. Senate.

His estimates, along with a description of each agency:

*Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) -- a workforce of 15,000 and a budget of \$750 million to collect and evaluate intelligence from other agencies as well as from its own clandestine missions overseas; also conducts espionage and counter-espionage.

*Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) -- a workforce of 5,000 and a budget of \$100 million to assess military strength of friend and foe, and to coordinate the intelligence efforts of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

*National Security Agency (NSA) -- a workforce of 20,000 and a budget of \$1 billion to monitor all forms of foreign communications, break foreign codes, code and detect U.S. messages, and conduct international electronic surveillance.

*State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) -- A workforce of 335 and a budget of \$8 million to compile information on political and economic developments abroad.

*Air Force Intelligence, Army Intelligence, and the Office of Naval Intelligence -- a workforce of 88,500 and a budget of \$4.35 billion to collect anything of military interest for the three services. Air Force Intelligence gets by far the largest slice of the pie with 60,000 employees and a \$2.8 billion budget. The Army and Navy have 18,500 and 10,000 intelligence personnel respectively; each operates with a \$775,000 million intelligence budget.

Other intelligence agencies, omitted from Proxmire's statistics, include the Atomic Energy Commission, which gathers nuclear data, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which handles counterintelligence, counterespionage, and counter-sabotage chiefly within the borders of the U.S.

Totalling Proxmire's figures however, and the results are still startling -- the U.S. intelligence community has 129,000 employees and spends \$6.2 billion annually.

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JUNE 1, 1971: Killeen, Texas. Fort Hood United Front leads a boycott of Tyrell's Jewelry Stores, a national chain, demanding that they stop ripping off GI's. 26 GI's and 4 civilians are arrested while picketing the store. The boycott spreads to San Diego, Great Lakes, Fayetteville, Long Beach and Newport.

PLEASE PAY APRIL (LNS) BILLS.

[Note to editors: See graphics section for map and photos to go with this story.]

ISRAELI RAID INTO LEBANON LEAVES 40 CASUALTIES; 3 TOP PALESTINIAN LEADERS AMONG DEAD

LIBERATION News Service

BEIRUT, Lebanon (LNS)--In the early morning hours of April 10 a band of Israeli commandos swept into this capital city of Lebanon in an obviously premeditated and well-planned raid that left at least 40 people dead or wounded. Among the victims were three of the most respected spokesmen for the Palestinian movement,

Israel claimed that the mission was in retaliation for the April 9 unsuccessful attack by Palestinians on the Israeli ambassador and on an El Al plane in Cyprus. The precision of the Beirut raid, however, indicated that it was planned well in advance.

According to Lebanese government officials, an advance team for the Israeli raiders was sent into Beirut ten days before the attack. The six Israeli agents traveling under British, West German and Belgian passports, registered in hotels as tourists and rented cars for sightseeing.

Shortly after midnight on April 10 the agents left their hotels and drove to a rendezvous point on the Lebanese coast. Israeli commandos paddled ashore from swift missile boats and, wearing civilian clothing, got in the cars and sped off to Beirut.

One group headed for an apartment building in a residential section where the three Palestinian leaders lived. Yussef al Najjar (code name Abu Yussef), who was the diplomatic link to the Arab governments for Al Fatah (the largest single Palestinian resistance organization), and his wife were killed in their apartment in a hail of machine-gun bullets.

Kamal Adwan, a member of Fatah's executive committee who lived next door, heard the shooting and grabbed an automatic rifle, according to his widow. But as he reached his bedroom door a small explosion blew open the apartment door and he was gunned down by six men in civilian clothes.

Kamal Nasser, a 45 year old poet and official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the umbrella group for the Palestinian resistance movement, was gunned down in a similar manner in his apartment. Nasser, who was known never to carry a gun, was perhaps the most popular Palestinian leader. He was shot over 60 times in the mouth.

Another raiding team attacked the offices of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which they bombed, killing at least two dozen people. Simultaneously, a third group blew up what Western sources have described as a Black September weapons and explosives depot at Ouzai, a Beirut suburb.

As news of the raid spread, Palestinian guerrillas moved quickly and established machine gun

emplacements on the hills overlooking Palestinian refugee camps while uniformed guerrillas carrying automatic weapons appeared in the camps to help with protection.

Early on the morning of April 14 an armed group of Arabs responded to the Israeli raid with an attack on an oil station at Saida, Lebanon owned jointly by Standard Oil of California, EXXON, Mobil, and Texaco. The attack left one huge storage tank totally destroyed and another badly damaged. Nineteen other explosive devices left beside other storage tanks failed to detonate. All in all, 30,000 barrels of crude oil in the 2 million barrel station were destroyed.

At first there was much confusion as to who was responsible for the action. Soon after the Israeli raid on Beirut, Al Fatah leader Yasir Arafat had stated that "The commando movement will take its time but when vengeance comes it will come big." This lead Israel to hold the Palestinians responsible for the action.

What eventually became known however, is that a previously unknown Lebanese group calling itself the Lebanese Revolutionary Guard (LRG) had pulled off the bombing. Israel denies that such a group exists and for good reason. The emergence of the Lebanese Revolutionary Guard indicates the increased radicalizing effect of the Palestinian movement on other Arabs. Such a radicalization is what Israel fears most, aside from losing U.S. aid.

In a communique in which they took responsibility for the explosion, the LRG said that the bombing was intended to cut off oil shipments "which feed imperialism and are transformed into American weapons of destruction that are given to the Israeli enemy for destroying our towns and killing our masses."

The statement criticized the Lebanese government for "failing to protect the country against Israeli raids" and stated that LRG's aims were to "destroy our national and class enemy with armed organized violence in order to push forward the revolution of the masses."

Though Israel claimed that revenge for the Cyprus action was the motivation for the raid in Beirut, it was yet another in a seemingly endless series of Israeli terrorist acts against the Palestinian people. Besides being planned far in advance of the abortive Palestinian raid on Cyprus, the Beirut raid was also aimed not at those carrying out Palestinian guerrilla acts, but rather at the most public representatives of the Palestinian movement.

Although the three murdered leaders were heads of the guerrilla movement they were mostly known as spokesmen for Palestine. They served as theorists for the movement and were not personally involved in any guerrilla actions.

The Popular Democratic Front has been politically opposed to acts of violence against Israel since 1969 yet the Israeli raiders bombed its offices, killing many members of the group.

Still, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir maintained that the raid was "very marvelous because we killed the murderers who were planning to murder again."

It would have been surprising for Meir to react otherwise though. Consistently Israel has shown a passion for such raids whose value seems not to be primarily military. Rather, the raids are carried out in hopes of crushing the spirit of the Palestinian people.

Month after month Israel conducts commando raids into alleged "guerrilla strongholds," always leaving scores of dead Palestinians in their wake.

The western press has gone out of its way to publicize what they call acts of "Arab terrorism" but has continued to virtually ignore the level of Israeli aggression against Arab peoples. Except for the Libyan airliner that was shot down at the end of February, the all too frequent acts of violence by Israel are passed over.

Between 1967 and 1970 Israeli raids into Jordan left over 250 dead and hundreds of others wounded. And the air attacks, which also included the use of U.S. supplied napalm, left over 95,000 people homeless. In the period from January 1970 to September 1972 Israeli raids into Lebanon killed 86 people and wounded nearly 300 others.

On September 16, 1972 for instance, Israeli armor, infantry and artillery rolled across the border into Lebanon killing 60 supposed guerrillas and blowing up 130 houses. Even after Israeli troops had withdrawn, delayed action bombs continued to explode for hours.

In roughly the same period (January 1970 to September 1972) attacks on Syria left 200 dead and over 500 injured.

And in all those raids, civilians were much more frequently the victims than guerrillas.

1973 has seen such Israeli attacks continue if not escalate. On February 20, Israeli troops plunged into Lebanon to raid what it claimed were Arab guerrilla training camps, killing dozens of defenders and blowing up scores of buildings. The next day, Israeli forces attacked two Palestinian refugee camps in northern Lebanon, again leaving dozens dead and wounded.

The most spectacular of the Israeli actions, which even the U.S. press could not ignore, was the attack on a Libyan passenger airliner that killed more than 100 people.

The United States has a vested interest in supporting Israel against the Palestinian resistance. 60 percent of the world's known petroleum resources lies in the Middle East, all of which is controlled by Arab states except Iran. And since the U.S. consumes nearly 40 percent of the total world oil used annually (a rate which is rising by 8.7 percent a year), it is important for the U.S. to maintain control in the area.

Militarily, U.S. support to Israel has been obvious. Most of Israel's firepower which is not

ISRAEL, PALESTINE AND THE U.S.: 1948-1973

Historically, the creation of the Zionist state of Israel is inextricably linked to imperialist designs on the oil rich Middle East. It was Britain in the early 20th Century which first helped plan the Zionist settler colony in Palestine; the Balfour Declaration in 1917 called for a British sponsorship of a "National Home for the Jews" in Palestine.

The British believed that such a settlement of European people, dependent upon Britain for defense against the people whose land they appropriated, would serve as an excellent defense at the gateway to the Suez Canal, the vital junction of the land and sea routes to the East.

Now American economic powers view Israel as the only really safe base for economic domination of the Middle East. U.S. firms have invested \$2.2 billion in the Mideast and North Africa and well in excess of \$100 million in Israel. Most investments are in oil facilities, but there are also sizable interests in mining, trade and manufacturing.

About 60 percent of the world's known oil reserves are in the Middle East, all of which is controlled by Arab states except Iran. Since the U.S. consumes nearly 40 percent of the oil used annually throughout the world it is important for it to maintain a dominate position in the Mideast. This desire for a firm grip on the resources of that area of the world has led U.S. corporations to place 40 percent of all U.S. foreign investments there.

But Israel has not been content to be merely a safe area for foreign investors in the Middle East. Its borders continue to spread out into the desert consuming more and more Arab territory. In 1947, the United Nations set the frontiers for Israel--carving it out of the state of Palestine.

When Israel was proclaimed a State in May, 1948, the boundaries had changed to include a larger area of Palestine and after the 1948 war with the Palestinians, Israel again expanded to include further areas of Palestine occupied by the Israeli army. By the end of the 1967 war Israel controlled the rest of Palestine plus more Arab territory including the huge Sinai peninsula taken from Egypt and the Golan Heights taken from Syria. It seems that Israel's frontiers are decided by the latest victory in battle. Israeli leaders have admitted as much.

In July, 1965, Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister stated: "It is not impossible to imagine Arab leaders in the future asking for a return to 1966 or 1967 boundaries, just as they now ask for the return to 1947 boundaries which they refused then." This was said two years before the 1967 war.

Similarly, David Ben Gurion, the first president of Israel, stated in an interview in 1964 that "The boundaries of the Jewish State would have been larger had Moshe Dayan been our Commander-in-Chief in 1948." (box continues----)

And Yigal Allon, who was head of the Israeli military in 1948, replied to Ben Gurion's statement by saying: "Had Ben Gurion not ordered a cease fire then our troops would have occupied the Litani River in the North (Lebanon) and the Sinai desert in the south..."

(end of box)

given outright is bought or borrowed from the U.S. And after the latest Israeli raid, Palestinians have raised the possibility that the U.S. may be involved on an even greater level.

Yasir Arafat, head of the Al Fatah guerrilla organization, claimed after the killings in Beirut that the U.S. was directly involved in the operation. He charged that former United States ambassador to Lebanon, Armon H. Meyer, was recently appointed head of an American intelligence team to "coordinate with Israeli intelligence against Palestinian guerrillas."

According to two Lebanese newspapers, Arafat also stated that a station wagon with diplomatic license plates belonging to the U.S. embassy was parked at a gasoline station near the building where the guerrilla leaders were killed.

Later, according to Arafat, the same station wagon was seen transporting four people, one of whom had "a broken left shoulder." He also noted that many of the weapons captured from the raiders were American made.

The assertion of clandestine U.S. involvement in Israel's terrorist campaign came up again recently, after alleged Black September kidnapping and eventual execution of two U.S. diplomats in Sudan. One of the hostages, George C. Moore, the out-going American charge d'affaires in Sudan, was, according to Arafat, a Central Intelligence Agency agent.

Arafat notes that Moore was active in Jordan in September of 1970 when King Hussein launched a vicious attack against the Palestinian resistance. (It is from this attack that Black September takes its name.)

The Washington Post reported in 1970 that Jordan's King Hussein agreed to a U.S. demand to crush the Palestinian movement within his country. And with M-14 automatic rifles and a little napalm thrown in, Hussein conducted a wholesale slaughter of Palestinians that September that left 20,000 dead or wounded.

Just to make its point perfectly clear, the U.S. also ordered four aircraft carriers to the coastal waters of Israeli-occupied Palestine and put 20,000 airborne troops on alert.

The dissent within the U.S. over involvement in Southeast Asia limits, for the time being, what Nixon can do with firepower in the Mideast. As a result, the U.S.--beyond openly supplying arms to the Israelis--has had to develop more clandestine ways of intervening.

Last fall, soon after the Munich Olympics, the Israeli press reported that Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms was in Tel Aviv to

discuss "coordinating intelligence" to "stop international terrorism." There was no denial of this report from either the Israelis or the Americans. Helms is no longer head of the CIA but newly-appointed ambassador to nearby oil-rich Iran.

Secretary of State William Rogers said that the Palestinian charges that the CIA was behind the recent Beirut attack were "a plain lie." But the Palestinian guerrilla command is currently searching for an American that they say was involved in the raid. According to Lebanese police, none of the six people with European passports who assisted in the Israeli raid have been accounted for. Lebanese authorities have stated that they have not left the country through its airports or border ports.

Arafat believes that "they did not leave with the attack force" and speculated that "they have stayed behind, probably to plan other attacks."

Press in Arab nations replied to the raid with anti-American statements. The Egyptian paper, Al Ahram, stated that "the U.S. cannot be relieved of responsibility toward continued Israeli aggression."

The editorial continued: "American press raises hell in each instance of so-called Palestinian terror but does not utter a single word about Israeli murders even in those countries which maintain diplomatic relations with Washington."

In the U.S. press, the New York Times called the Israeli raid "daring and brilliant."

In Beirut, over 100,000 marchers turned out for the funeral of the three murdered guerrilla leaders. They shouted slogans demanding that the Lebanese army "go to the border of Israel." Lebanon is a half Christian and half Moslem nation of two and a half million people, 300,000 of whom are Palestinian.

According to one Arab diplomat, "The army here cannot act against the Palestinians because the soldiers, who are largely from poor Moslem areas, will refuse to shoot."

The huge turnout at the funeral may be a good sign of the growing strength of the Palestinian movement, and an indication that Israel's tactic of terrorizing people into passivity is not working.

Palestinians have not entered into resistance because it is fashionable, noted Saadat Hassau of the Palestine Liberation Organization's New York office, "but because it is just; so that we can live in our ancestral homeland."

"Israel's mistake," he continued, "is in thinking that they can stop the Palestinian movement by killing some of its more prominent members. What they don't realize is that there is not 1, 5 or 10 leaders. It is a mass movement."

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Please, if you haven't payed your April LNS bill yet, try to send something soon. We need it.

[SEE GRAPHICS SECTION FOR PHOTOS AND CARTOON]

FRENCH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATE AGAINST DRAFT LAW

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: The information in this article was drawn from first hand reports by LNS Paris correspondent Schofield Coryell and the French magazine, Nouvel Observateur.)

PARIS (LNS)--200,000 high-school students and their supporters marched in Paris April 2, and thousands more demonstrated in cities all over France. The April demonstration, called to demand the repeal of an unpopular draft law which eliminates student deferments, was two times as large as the March 22 march where students defied a police ban to show their dissatisfaction.

Once started, the anti-draft movement rapidly gained momentum. The first school went on strike on March 6, and in the wake of the March 22 demonstration, students in hundreds of high-schools went on strike with thousands of University students following suit. The strike, which lasted until Easter vacation, was by all accounts the largest student activity since the events of May, 1968.

The law that provoked this student outrage, named after its sponsor, former Minister of Defense Michel Debré, was passed by the French Parliament in July of 1970. The Debré law eliminates student deferments, subjecting all students to the draft at age 18. Previously students could be deferred until they were 25 or 26.

Debré and his backers argued that the new law is more equitable, that it does not discriminate against sons of the poor and working class who would probably not be able to take advantage of the old deferments. And because the new law shortened the term of service from 16 to 12 months, it received little opposition when it was first proposed.

But in fact, students and supporting groups argue, the Debré law is not really meant to equalize, but but to streamline the process of routing students through school and the military and into low-paying jobs. In order to facilitate this process, the Debré law is accompanied by an Education Ministry proposal to establish a new two year University "general studies diploma," which is called the D.E.U.G. As one university student demonstrator told a reporter:

"The powers-that-be are trying through these two measures--the Debré law and the D.E.U.G.--to drastically reduce the University population which they see as a source of criticism and discontent.

"The result of the D.E.U.G. would, of course, be to reduce the University career to two years for many students who would then go out into the work-world to face a period of unemployment or to find low-paying jobs in industry "

Another student explained, "By eliminating deferments and making youth subject to the draft from the age of 18, the government hopes to control and regiment them. It expects that the army--better than any other institution--will take

them in hand and teach them obedience to their superiors and respect for traditional values before they have a chance to become infected by the leftist influences of the University world."

This is not mere supposition. The government and the military make no secret of their desire to preserve "traditional values" and prevent student rebellion. One French general wrote of the advantages of military service at an early age:

"Today the institutions of religion and the family are failing to instill in our youth a sense of moral and civic responsibility. It is necessary to link the army and the education system, for one to follow the other with a minimum of time lost in between.

"Taking these still impressionable minds, the army would be able to round off the basic education (which so often has to be completed or reviewed) and even vocational training (so mismanaged) that the youth receive." Through early induction, General Vanuxem concludes, the student can be salvaged before he falls prey to "doubtful companions."

The students are challenging this point of view, now institutionalized by the Debré law. They are questioning not only the issue of deferments, but the whole military system. There is, it seems widespread recognition of the social uselessness of the military establishment in France, at a time when there is no "national enemy" in sight.

The only recent actions of the French Army have been the bloody suppression of a liberation movement in the neo-colony of Chad, and the replacement of striking garbage-collectors and airport flight controllers in Paris.

To illustrate their dim view of the military, striking students at Paris's largest high-school, Henri IV, designed a large poster which decorates the school walls. The drawing shows a tough army sergeant seated uncomfortably at the teacher's desk in a classroom filled with soldiers. "The Army Replaces the Strikers" reads the caption.

Most students consider a year spent in the army as a waste of time. They argue that the Debré law actually discourages students from continuing their education by disrupting their studies, that after a year in the service many former students will have lost momentum and motivation and will simply fall into whatever (low-paying) jobs are available.

This syndrome, they say, affects the working-class student even more than the others. For him, returning to school is not just a psychological problem, but a financial one as well.

The fact that students in France's vocational high-schools are among the most militant strikers indicates that working class students do in fact find fault with Debré's new "equality"

There may well be financial problems for other potential students too, as it is reasoned that parents who might have been able and willing to put their son through college directly following his high-school years, might balk at paying for his education now that military service has made him an

from: AMEX/CANADA, PO Box 187, Station D, Toronto,
Ontario M6P 3J8 Canada (416) 924-6012

We are now offering the first two issues in which special amnesty sections appeared, at 35 cents each postage included. There are the issues for January-February 1972 (with a 24-page special section including an analysis of the Truman non-amnesty) and March-April 1972 (with transcripts from the Kennedy Hearings, text of the model amnesty bill adopted by Bella Abzug, and our 4-page editorial, "Amnesty and the War").

The six issues from January '72 through January '73 can be had for \$3 postage included. Bulk orders of a dozen or more are half price for both offers.

* * *

from: National Conference on Amnesty, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 766, New York, New York 10027

AMNESTY CONFERENCE MAY 4 and 5

The first major public effort by a coalition of organizations supporting amnesty for those in legal jeopardy because of their opposition to the war in Indochina will be held in Washington DC on May 4 and 5 at the Quality Inn, 415 New Jersey Ave., N.W.

The convenors of the Conference are the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation/Project on Amnesty, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, National Council of Churches/Emergency Ministries Concerning the War, U.S. National Student Assoc. Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The major speakers will include: Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General; Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Yale University; the Hon. Phillip Burton, Congressman from California; Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, Stanford University; Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, Yale University Medical School.

Those potentially affected by an amnesty will also make presentations. This group includes representatives from the exile community in Canada who are legally able to return, those persons who have served prison terms because of draft violations Vietnam veterans with less-than-honorable discharges, families of those potentially affected by an amnesty and gold-star parents.

One of the goals of the conference is to aid the formation of a national coalition committed to both working for an amnesty and keeping public attention on the issue. If you'd like to attend the conference send your name, the organization you are working with, and your address to the address listed above. There is a \$15 registration fee which can be paid at the door or sent in advance.

* * *

From: LNS

The following prisoners at Soledad State Prison would appreciate letters from anyone inter-

ested in writing from the outside.

Walter Riner (age 30, white), Box B-32220
Central, Soledad, Calif. 93960

Harry Miyasi (age 30, Asian) Box B-43632,
Central, Soledad, Calif. 93960.

Robert Castro (age 26, Chicano), Box B-38029,
Central, Soledad, Calif. 93960.

Martin Buncer (age 25, white), Box B-29666,
Central, Soledad, Calif. 93960.

John M. Guerrero (age 23, Chicano), Box B-38881, Central, Soledad, Calif. 93960

* * *

from: Georgia Power Project, PO Box 1856, Atlanta,
Georgia 30301. (404) 523-6078.

CONFERENCE ON THE ENERGY CRISIS, APRIL 28-29

America faces an energy crisis but it's not the "crisis" the oil companies have created in their efforts to raise prices and profits. It is a crisis of decision making--who makes America's energy decisions and in whose interest are they made. The conference on the energy crisis, sponsored by the Georgia Power Project, is designed to bring representatives of consumer, labor, environmental groups and interested individuals together to exchange information on the energy industry, who owns it, what energy exploitation has meant to the people of this country, and how to effectively raise the issue of public control of energy resources. All those interested in this subject are invited to come.

The speakers will be James Ridgeway, author of The Last Play; Barry Weisberg, west coast coordinator of the Shell Boycott and author of Ecocide in Indochina and Beyond Repair: The Ecology of Capitalism; Robb Burlage, a founder of Health Pac and member of the People's Appalachian Research Collective, Tom Love of Environmental Action, and Tom Asher of the Media Access Project. There will also be group discussions and work shops.

Conference registration is \$5 which will be used for auditorium rental and speaker travel expenses. If you can pay more, please do. Free admittance is available for those who cannot afford the registration fee. Advance registration is urged since housing will be provided in homes of members of the Georgia Power Project and they'd like to know how many people to plan for.

The conference is being held at the auditorium of the Metanoia Community Center, 848 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. and begins at 9 am on Saturday, April 28.

* * *

from: MORE, PO Box 2971, Grand Central Station,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

THE A.J. LIEBLING COUNTER-CONVENTION, May 3-6

The second A.J. Liebling Counter-Convention will meet in Washington May 3-6 just as the American Society of Newspaper Editors holds their convention in the same city. There are many different

panels throughout the three days of the convention-- panels on Getting Supboenaed: How to Fight Back; Alternative Media: What Can They Teach the Straight Press; The Government and Broadcasters: Jamming the Airwaves; The White House: Who's Kicking Whom Around?; and Investigative Reporting: How to Get the Goods on the Baddies.

Panelists will include Ralph Nader, Paul Fisher of WBAI, Tom Wicker, Beryl Epstein of LNS, Seymour Hersh, Laura Shapiro of The Real Paper, and many more.

The convention will be held at the Mayflower Hotel. Registration fee is \$8 (\$10 gets you a one-year sub to MORE, A Journalism Review plus the registration fee). To avoid the last minute rush at the door, try to send your registration fee in early to the above address.

* * *

from: Wounded Knee Information Center, 1577 Kellogg, Rapid City, S.D. (605) 343-7800 ext. 1577.

We are a group of people who have been trying to get news out about Wounded Knee for the last month and a half. Any money that you can send to help support our work would be greatly appreciated. We really need it.

END OF RMBB FOR TODAY, APRIL 21, 1973

[Note to editors: See this packet, page 2 for article on Palestinian situation; see graphics section for photos.]

CONCERNING HOPES

(Editor's Note: The following poem is taken from *A Lover From Palestine*, an anthology of Palestinian poetry.)

Don't tell me:

I wish I were a baker in Algeria
To sing with a fighter.

Don't tell me:

I wish I were a shepherd in Yemen
To sing for resurrection.

Don't tell me:

I wish I were a waiter in Havana
To sing the victories of the oppressed.

Don't tell me:

I wish I were a young porter in Aswan
To sing for the rocks.

My friend:

The Nile will never flow into the Volga,
Nor will the Congo or the Jordan flow into the
Euphrates

Each river has its own springs,
Its own course and its own life.
Our land, my friend, is no barren land.
Each land gives birth in due time,
And each fighter will see the dawn.

---Mahmud Darweesh

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WOMEN: LNS needs staff desperately. Please get in touch with us if you think you'd like to work with us.

FRENCH STUDENT STRIKE...CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"adult."

The students coordinate their strike activity through a liaison committee made up of delegates from democratically elected strike committees from each school. Although several political groups are active in the strike, the decisions are made by the students as a whole.

The student strike has received support not only from left-wing political groups, but also from the teacher's union and other labor groups.

The current student upsurge happened to coincide with a wave of rank-and-file militancy in industry, particularly in the nationalized Renault automobile plants. Several hundred semi-skilled Renault assembly-line workers, most of them immigrants, had just launched a wild-cat strike to which the management responded by declaring 7,000 other workers "technically unemployed," owing to the shortage of essential parts normally produced by those on strike. In all their demonstrations, the students voiced their solidarity with the Renault workers.

Impressed by the strength and spirit of the student movement, the major unions (CGT and CFTD) issued an appeal for a joint demonstration of workers and students in favor of the urgent demands of both groups. The parade, which was authorized and took place on April 9 without major incident, was somewhat smaller than the earlier student demonstrations but still a gigantic affair.

The protesting students have made little impression on the government however, encountering a harsh, unyielding response. "The high-school students should understand that they will have to get back into line-- otherwise they will be forced to do so," Prime Minister Messmer said in an important policy statement just before the opening session of the National Assembly.

In the newly-appointed Cabinet, the much despised Debré was replaced as Minister of Defense. But this was undoubtedly the result of factional fighting within the government and not related to the student demands.

On the other hand, now that the students have raised the issue, the Socialists and Communists in Parliament have announced their intention to raise the issue and press for the law's repeal. Three years ago, the Socialists actually voted for the law and the Communists abstained.

In a sense, developments since the March elections only underscore the irrelevancy of the existing Parliamentary institutions, since such basic questions as factory conditions and the role of the army have been brought forward in the plants and on the streets by two groups that are excluded from participation in the electoral process-- the youth and the immigrant workers.

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PLEASE PAY YOUR APRIL BILLS...We need the money!

TORTURE IN NORTHERN IRELAND:
AN INVISIBLE TIME BOMB

By Richard Trench
LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: In August of 1971 the Northern Ireland Protestant Stormont government, acting under the authority of the Special Powers Act of 1921, declared a "Detention of Terrorists Act." This Act was designed to allow internment--without charges or trial--of people suspected of being "terrorists."

In practice, this meant suspected members of the IRA, Official or Provisional and a few working class Protestants.

These men, who numbered more than 1500 at the peak of internment, were rounded up by British Army patrols in night-time raids on their homes. Usually they were taken to "interrogation" centers for questioning where they were held for 24-28 hours before being shipped to the internment camps like Long Kesh.

That "interrogation" period has given rise to numerous stories of torture by British Army soldiers on the IRA men. The stories filtered out from the camps; some were carried out by relatives who visited the men. Others were brought out by the released men themselves. And for the families and friends who welcomed home the internees, there was never a question of whether the stories were true because the wounds--physical and mental--were all too obvious.

But, the official response to the charges of torture was nil until April 11, when the European Commission on Human rights of the Council of Europe voted to investigate the charges of seven KIRA men (five of whom are still in jail) who claim they were tortured by the British while being questioned.

In the following article, LNS correspondent Richard Trench describes the experiences of his friend, a victim of British Army torture. An Official IRA member, he was arrested in August 1971, held for interrogation for 48 hours and then sent to Long Kesh. He was released 8 months later.)

Belfast, N.I.
April 11, 1973

He was from one of those traditional republican families in Ireland, one of those families that provide almost an aristocracy for the revolutionary counter culture. His father had been an IRA man of some considerable fame, so had his grandfather before that. Given such a background, it was inevitable that he should be one of those picked up in the initial internment round-up of August, 1971.

When the British Army arrived there were two wanted men in his house. Wakened by the sound of whistles and the rattle of dustbin lids (Northern Ireland's warning system), he flung his body onto the stairway, blocking the way for the troops, enabling his comrade a few seconds to escape out of the window to safety.

Robbed of half their prey, the British troops punished him sorely for his courage. With their rifle butts and batons they beat him over the face

and in the groin, as they dragged him into the awaiting Armored Personnel Carrier. Angered and frustrated they continued beating him all the way to the Interrogation center.

Two days and two nights he spent in that Interrogation Center. Terrible things happened there. Though he often spoke freely of the eight months that followed in Long Kesh Internment Camp (he used to say that it was the boredom of the Camp that made him think and turned him into a socialist) he never ever spoke of those two days and two nights at the Centre.

Whenever someone referred to it he would tense up and become silent. It was as if he wanted to rid his mind of the experience, to bury it in the back of his brain beyond the boundaries of memory. Since he never spoke of it to us, we never spoke of it to him.

Released from Internment in the Summer of '72, he was a different man. He seemed to have lost his vitality, his enthusiasm, his youth. The experiences that he had suffered but never spoke of had left their mark. He began taking tranquilizers and drinking heavily. First one Valium per day, then two, then three, and so it went on. It was agony to watch.

He had so much to offer, yet there was so little left of him to give. Lacking facilities, his comrades in the socialist Official IRA could do nothing but look on helplessly. Little by little they were forced to take away from him what major responsibilities he had in the Movement.

His feeling of rejection that resulted from this turned into a feeling of resentment ("They're a load of Stalinist bastards, run by a clique of bourgeois intellectuals in Dublin" he used to say.) -but in truth the Official IRA had little choice over the matter. Personally in sympathy with him, and always understanding, on a political and activist level they could not afford to take risks.

"A manic depressive" was what the doctors called him.

Some wounds are relatively simple. The body breaks, the blood runs out, the pain cries out. Others are more complex, they are internal, having no physical characteristics. Like ulcers they grow, they linger and then they burst. And the pain, so long repressed, screams out.

Last week he broke. He was drowned in the depths of some terrible depression beyond the reach of other human beings. He had been drinking steadily for a week and had tried to commit suicide that night by downing half a bottle of tranquilizers. His voice was slow and slurred.

"I used to be a good man", he said, "note the past tense 'used to be'."

"You still are a good man" I told him.

"No," he said "see me now, I'm a has been. You remember me as I used to be. I used to be a good man with the sten gun. You've seen me using it. I was accurate, I could control it, I was steady. But now, now I'm for nothing. I'm fuck all. There wasn't a man in this town that could match me. Now I'm

finished."

"That's not true," I said. "Your problem is that you lack confidence in yourself. You don't realize your own abilities."

"That's a load of shit. Do you know the truth," he went on, "do you really want to know the truth? That night in _____, when I was with _____. He gave me the signal, but, I misunderstood it. I went down the wrong street. There were three soldiers coming toward me. I blattered

"Do you know my feeling when I did that. It wasn't any thought of socialism, or the Worker's Republic or anything like that that went through my head. I enjoyed it. Do you understand that? I enjoyed it. The first soldiers brains were splattered all over the street and I went on firing because I was enjoying myself. I don't deserve to be alive. I don't deserve to be alive."

And then something happened. The combination of the alcohol and the pills seemed to open up some hidden crevice in the brain some dark grave out of which roared the ghosts of past memories. Sleepwalking, his eyes closed, he rose from his chair, stumbled across the room and leaned against the wall, his legs apart, his arms outstretched. It was painful to witness the scene.

"My name is _____, my address is _____, that's all I'm saying," he said. "My name is _____, my address is _____, I'm saying nothing." He went on like that for over an hour, repeating meaningless defiance.

"No, I do not know _____. I have never met him in my life." He was replying to questions that only his memory was asking. "Yes, I have drunk with _____, but all I know about him is that he is a socialist. ... No, I am not his partner, nor have I ever been his partner. ... I don't know what you mean. ... My name is _____. My address is _____. I'm saying nothing more."

Suddenly he collapsed on the floor, curling up into a ball, the tears pouring down his cheeks. "Don't hit me any more. Please don't hit me any more. Don't you understand, I'm not going to tell you anything, but please, please, please don't hit me any more," he begged. He had become a human wreck.

"Here's a glass of water," I said, offering him a glass.

"There's something in that water. That water, its been drugged," he screamed. "I'm not drinking any of that water."

Then he rose to his feet, summoning what dignity he had left in him. "I don't care what you do to me, but you are not taking me back into that room. I am not going back into that room. You can do anything you like. But I'm not taking any more of that heat. please, please," he said, breaking down again. "I'm not taking any more of that heat."

By the time the ambulance arrived he had recovered slightly, awoken from his nightmare.

"You all think I'm mad, don't you?" he said. "You're taking me off to the looney bin."

"No," he was reassured. "You've had a very rough time of it. If the soldiers came and beat you up, then you would have to go to the hospital to recover. You've been mentally beaten up, and you need treatment to recover."

"You all think I'm mad," he said as he was led into the waiting ambulance.

Two days later I visited him in the hospital. He was not a unique case. Of the twelve patients in the Admission Ward, five of them (three Catholics and two Protestants had been the victims of torture by the British Army.)

"They've been coming in steadily since the introduction of internment," a nurse told me. "All of them are perfectly normal people, save for just this. Its not a reflection on them, its a reflection on the sufferings that they experienced."

I went into the ward and saw my friend, he looked healthier than I had ever seen him for months. "You know who is in the bed next to me? A UDA (Ulster Defense Association) man. For the last two days we have been talking. Do you know what we have been talking about? About socialism and working-class politics. He has been saying to me that we must get rid of all the bourgeois politicians, and that the working class people, Protestant and Catholic, must solve their own problems. And to think that the people outside think that this is a madhouse. This must be the sanest place in Ireland."

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INFANT MORTALITY LEAPS NEAR PA. NUCLEAR PLANT; RISE IN CANCER CASES ALSO NOTED

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Nearly every day the papers report plans for the new construction of nuclear-powered electric generating plants. In case after case, the people who have to live near the sites, fearing side-effects, leakage and accidents, have protested the construction of these plants.

In almost every case, the proponents--usually large utility companies-- insist that there is no evidence of hazards involved with this use of nuclear energy. And in a way they are right. Being a relatively recent development on the energy scene, these plants have not been the subject of much sustained research.

Now, the experience of one community which has lived with a nuclear generating plant since 1960, has come to light. The area around Shippington, Pennsylvania (near Pittsburgh) where the plant is located, was studied by the Pennsylvania Health Department over a two year period to detect any effects.

The results of the study were revealed by Dr. Ernest Sternglass, a professor of radiological physics at Pittsburgh University, in a speech before a group of residents in Ocean Township, N.J. recently. A nuclear power plant is being planned there. Sternglass said that the Health Department study had shown that infant mortality in nearby Midland Township had increased 1000 per cent since the plant was constructed. Cancer cases in adjacent Beaver County had increased 31% in 1970 alone, compared to a 9% increase in the rest of the state.

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CALIFORNIA GROWERS PAY TEAMSTERS IN ATTEMPT TO
CRUSH UNITED FARMWORKERS:
"IT'S A MATTER OF RACISM"

COACHELLA VALLEY, Calif. (LNS)-- Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) accused California grape growers on April 17 of bribing the teamsters' union to take membership away from the UFW.

The growers' 3-year contract with the UFW expired last week, at which time over 40 grape growers in the Coachella Valley signed a contract with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Chavez said that for some time, the government has had evidence of growers paying Teamster officials to organize UFW members but had failed to take action.

For example, Frank Carolla-- a member of the Teamsters-- appeared before a Federal grand jury last June and testified that he had witnessed a grower passing a suitcase of money to a Teamster organizer during the farm workers' strike against lettuce growers last year.

Carolla also testified that he had seen receipts signed by the organizer for several cash payments of \$5000 each.

Jerry Cohen, the general counsel of the UFW claimed that the FBI had granted Carolla immunity from prosecution and probably had possession of the receipts. He did not know why the FBI had failed to act on the evidence.

Cohen also charged that growers had been giving Teamster goons \$50 a day to intimidate UFW members into signings over to the Teamsters.

A team of civic, labor and religious leaders conducted a poll of 1,000 farm workers in the Coachella Valley on April 10. 85% of the workers in the polls wanted to belong to the UFW, and 8% preferred the Teamsters. The others didn't want any union.

Chavez has called a strike of the Coachella Valley farm workers. However, a court injunction prevents the workers from picketing, and anyone who comes within 300 yards of the vineyards is immediately arrested. So far, 242 farm workers have been arrested.

The Coachella Valley is only 25 miles from the Mexican border, and grape growers are hiring Mexican nationals to work as scabs. Because of the injunction against picketing, it is difficult to get word to the incoming Mexican migrant workers that there is a strike going on.

Obviously, there is no question that the farm workers support the UFW. However, the growers refuse to sign a contract with the UFW and are determined to break the union. Since migrant workers do not fall within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board (whose members are Nixon appointees anyway, and generally anti-labor like their boss) the growers cannot be legally forced to sign a contract with the UFW.

Therefore, the only way the farm workers can force the growers to renew the UFW contract is by calling for another grape boycott. That technique is what forced the growers to sign the original contract.

If the farm workers are supported by consumers throughout the country, as they were in that first grape boycott, the grape growers will have to sign a contract with the union that the farm workers have created by and for themselves-- the UFW.

The Teamster's Union, not known for its democratic policies, is obviously not interested in protecting the farm workers against exploitation by growers. If they were, they could have organized them years ago.

Clearly, their activities in sabotaging the current UFW struggle to organize iceberg lettuce growers is only more evidence of where their true interests lie. In this case the Teamsters have moved again and again to thwart the lettuce boycott, even going so far in some places as to refuse to move UFW union lettuce.

As Richard Chavez, Cesar's brother, stated in a New York press conference on April 20, "It's a question of racism, not of economics. The growers have made more profits in the last three years than ever before. They just don't want to deal with minority workers. When they signed the contracts 3 years ago, I heard them say 'This time you win. But never again.'"

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GOVERNOR REAGAN DIFFERS WITH YMCA MODEL
LEGISLATORS ON AMNESTY

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (LNS)-- Governor Ronald Reagan's lobbying against amnesty for draft resisters didn't sway delegates to the California YMCA Model Legislature in early February.

Reagan addressed the 700 young delegates attending the model legislature at their luncheon and told them draft resisters have gone "so far they could not hear the call to duty."

Later in the afternoon, however, the youth assembly voted 74-66 for unconditional amnesty and the senate delegates passed the resolution 35-23 the same night.

The resolution was then sent to President Nixon and the California Congressional delegation.

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MAY 30, 1937--Chicago, Ill: Memorial Day Massacre. Striking steel workers, demanding union recognition are attacked by 500 police as they peacefully picket the Republic Steel plant. 10 murdered and scores wounded.

MAY 30, 1918--Ft. Gordon, Ga.: 9 draft dodgers and deserters arm themselves, split for the hills and live in caves with mountain people.

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TOP RIGHT: This home is one of many in Belfast and Derry used by the IRA as offices. These IRA men are printing leaflets. Men like these were prime targets of British internment policies.

Credit: Patriot Graves, P. Micheal O'Sullivan/LNS

TOP LEFT: These women are being arrested by British troops for participating in a demonstration against internment during the fall of 1971. These demonstrations were illegal.

Credit: Patriot Graves, P. Micheal O'Sullivan/LNS

ALL THE PHOTOS ON THIS PAGE CAN ACCOMPANY THE STORY ON NORTHERN IRELAND WHICH APPEARS IN THIS PACKET ON PAGE 8. OTHER STORIES AND PHOTOS ON NORTHERN IRELAND APPEAR IN PACKETS #507, #509 and #512.

BOTTOM RIGHT: A Belfast woman, used to such sights, watches calmly as British troops pass her door.

Credit: Patriot Graves, P. Micheal O'Sullivan/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: A man being arrested by British troops after he tried to aid a woman wounded by their gunfire.

Credit: The Battle of Bogside, Clive Limpkin/
LNS



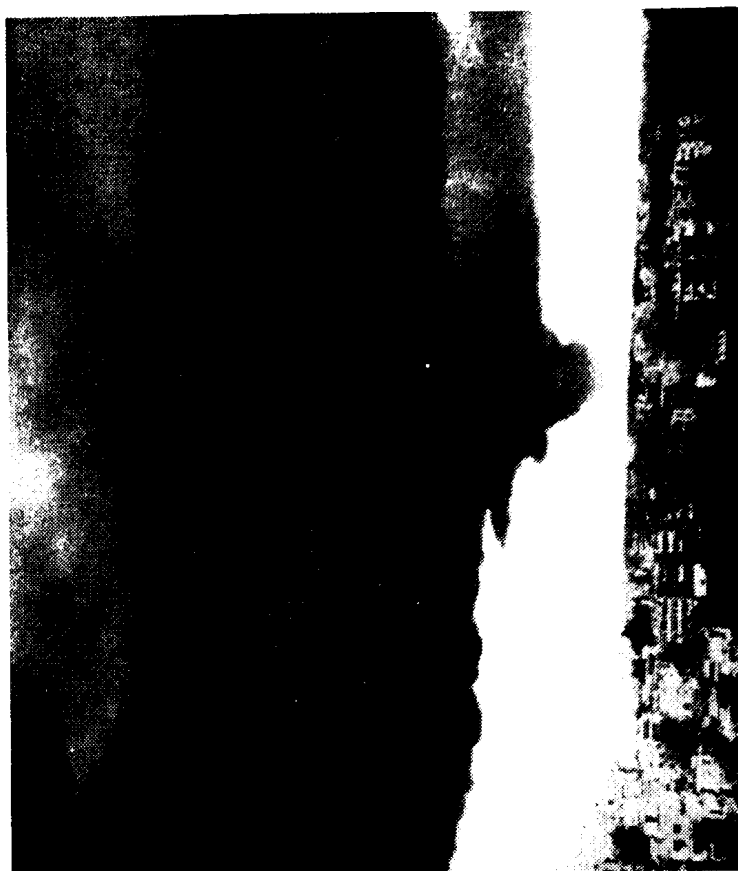
TOP RIGHT: These Palestinian children are refugees from the West Bank of the Jordan River following Israeli aggression in 1967.

TOP LEFT: Mustafa Shinib, his wife Khadra and their four children arrive in East Jordan from the Gaza Strip, after Israel occupied it in June, 1967. Mustafa had worked in a laundry in the Rafah refugee camp, but he is unlikely to find a job in East Jordan.

THESE PHOTOS OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEES MAY BE USED WITH THE STORY ON PAGE TWO.
ALL PHOTOS CREDIT. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY/LNS.
A MAP AND CURRENT PHOTOS CAN BE FOUND ON P-4 AND P-3 RESPECTIVELY.

BOTTOM RIGHT: These refugees found shelter in tents and caves after the exodus from Palestine in 1948. In 1967, a generation later, they and their families are back in tents. They were forced to leave their homes on the West Bank of the Jordan River, which is now occupied by the military forces of Israel.

BOTTOM LEFT: This is one of several Arab villages on the Jordan-Israel 1948 demarcation line which were heavily damaged as a result of the June, 1967 Middle East conflict.

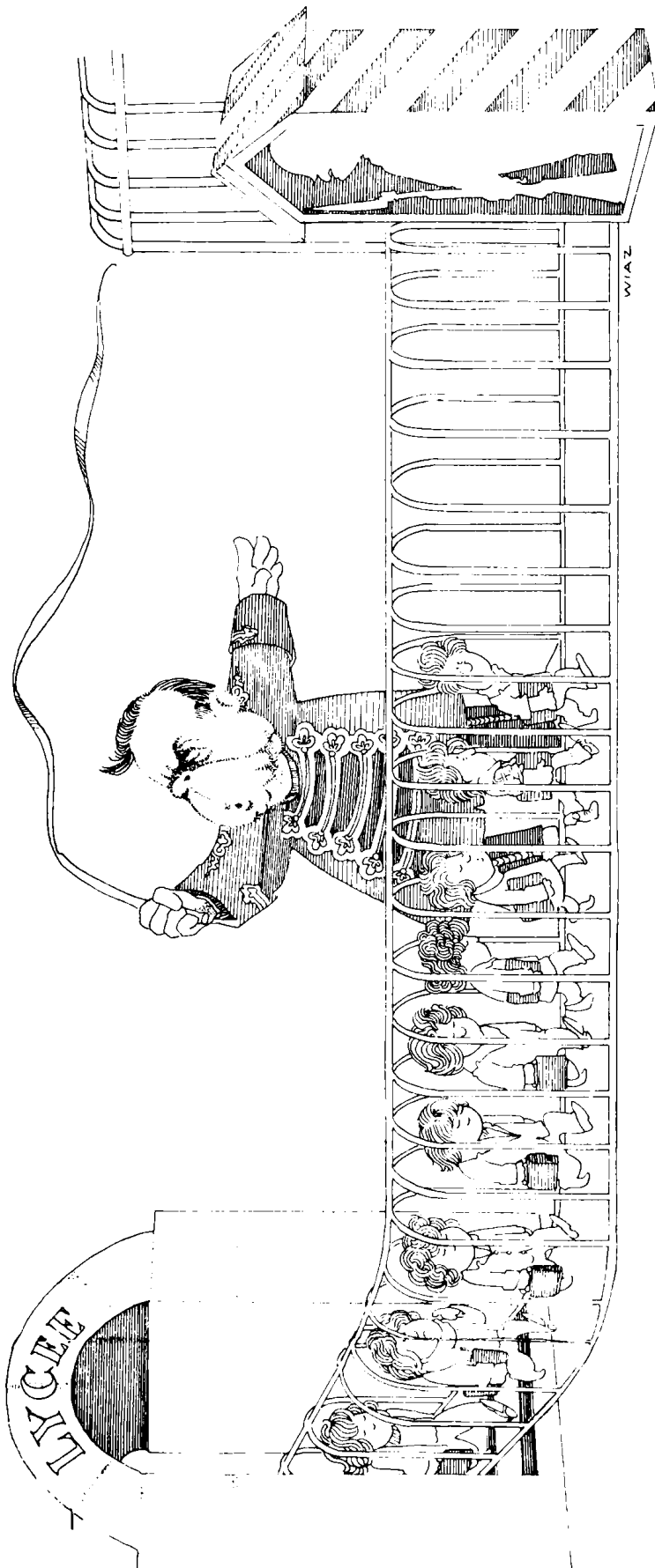
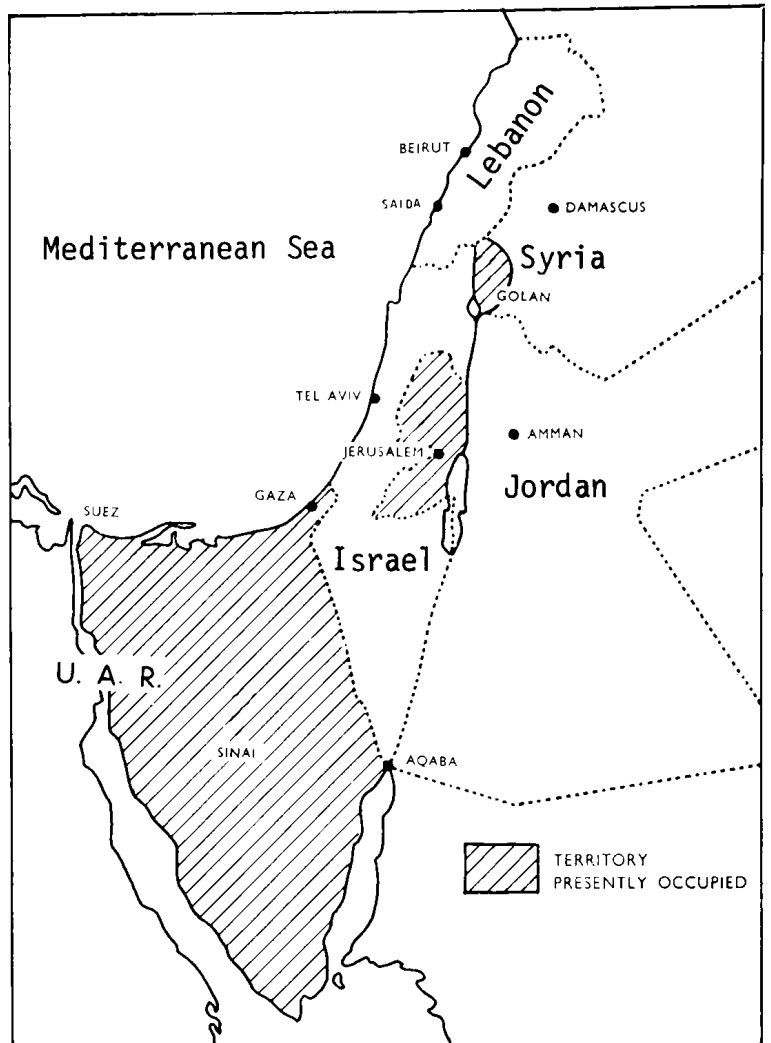
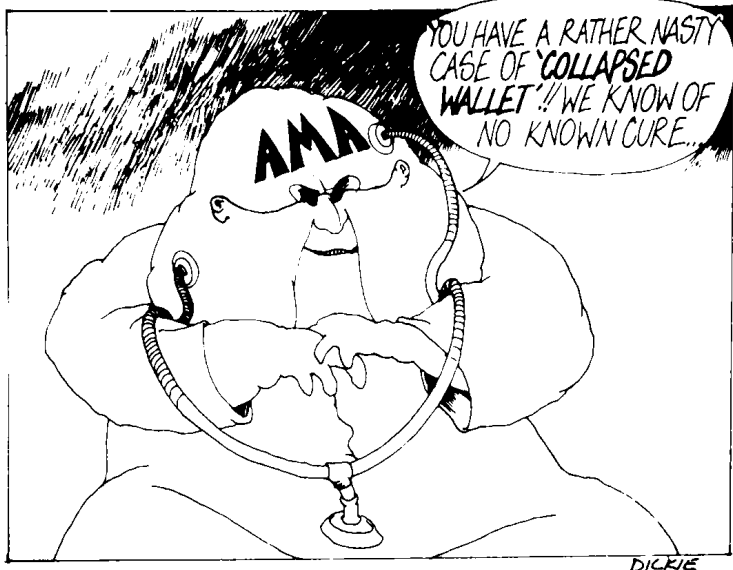


TOP RIGHT: The American owned oil station at Saida, Lebanon, burns in the wake of an attack by Palestinian guerrillas. See story on page 2.

TOP LEFT: In Beirut, 100,000 marchers turned out for the funeral of the three murdered Palestinian leaders. See story beginning on page 2.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Student demonstrator impersonates former French Defense Minister Debre. The funnel is to indicate his insanity, as crazy people are supposed to like to wear funnels as hats. See story on page 5.
CREDIT: APL/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: In one of the many demonstrations against the Dbre draft law, French students carry a mask of the former Defense Minister. See story on page 5.
CREDIT: APL/LNS.



WHO ARE THE REAL TERRORISTS?



TOP RIGHT: This map can accompany the story on page
page 2. Note the cities of Saida,
where an American owned oil station
was blown up, and Beirut, where
Israeli commandos murdered three
Palestinian leaders. The Sinai pen-
insula and Golan Heights are occupied
by Israel as a result of the 1967 war.

CREDIT: LNS.

TOP LEFT CREDIT: TRIBUNE/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: MERIP REPORTS/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: From high-school directly into the
military, the system preferred by
former French Minister of Defense
Michel Debre. This cartoon goes
with the story on the French student
strike on page 5.

CREDIT: NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR/LNS.